

The Norfolk News

It required over 6,000 quarts of wine to properly celebrate "Jeffersonian simplicity" by the New York Crocker democrats.

The Cleveland democracy used to make warfare against protection because it would destroy the foreign market. Today, under a definite and consistent protective tariff, the United States is the leading exporting country in the world.

The Atlantic Monthly and the Century have a larger subscription list in the state of Iowa than in any of the eastern states in proportion to the population. What has "cultured Boston" to say to such an evidence of enlightenment in the "crude west"?

Orders for more than \$15,000,000 worth of automobiles have already been placed with American manufacturers. The horseless carriage is here to become a fixture among modern utilities and within a few years will be as common a sight in every city in the land as bicycles are now.

Under the new ballot law passed by the last legislature the name of a candidate shall not be printed on the ticket more than once if he is nominated by more than one political party. The party casting the largest number of votes for the state ticket at the last election will be entitled to the first place on the ticket.

A national peace jubilee is to be held at Washington, D. C., May 23, 24 and 25. It is expected that the occasion will be in every way a memorable one. The program, as published, calls for an imposing pageant of military and naval organizations, reviews and receptions by the president, addresses by prominent public men, and tableaux and floats of rare beauty and unique conception.

Democracy is dying hard. Dr. Bryan says emphatically that the only harmony in store for the party is to stand solidly on the Chicago platform. At the same time Dr. Morton insists that "nothing but the renunciation of the Chicago platform can ever reunite democracy." The Lincoln politician has the most votes and the Nebraska City statesman has the most sense. But as democracy doesn't value the latter and has less and less of the former, it will continue to live only at a poor dying rate.

The people of Hastings are in the throes of an unparalleled excitement resulting from the eating of drugged candy by several of its prominent ladies, their narrow escape from death and the implication of a young lady, as the alleged author of the fiendish deed, who has heretofore been held in high esteem in the social circles of the city. It is one of those crimes that strike so directly at the peace and safety of society that, regardless of all other considerations, the most searching investigation is demanded. The welfare of the community and its good name are priceless beyond all else. However it may effect personal reputations the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, should be brought to light. This is the aspect of the case that interests every resident of Nebraska.

Speaking of the return of the bodies of some of the American volunteers and their interment at Arlington, a democratic contemporary gives this characteristic fling: "This is national expansion carried on by the expansion of our national cemeteries." That is undoubtedly a sad truth. But it is no new story. It has been the same all along the ages. It was the blood stained feet at Valley Forge and the death of brave men on the different battlefields of the revolution that was the price of this republic's expanding into life. Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam and other southern battlefields, were scenes of carnage and desolation. The thousands who perished were the price of an expanding national life and union of interests which are the rich heritage of this generation. The volunteers who are giving up their lives in the islands of the sea, as the result of the Spanish war, are only doing in their day what others have done before them. Their death is the price of life and liberty to countless thousands who shall yet live. Cemeteries are always enlarged whenever humanity's rights are widened and more clearly recognized. Whenever mankind becomes humane enough to be just, warfare will cease. Until then it is the great privilege of Americans to battle for and give their lives when necessary for the betterment of the world. Will our contemporary tell us how men can do better than in "facing fearful odds" for the glory of the flag and love of his fellows? Sad as it is, warfare and death in a noble cause is glorious. Peace and life, at the expense of human rights and human justice, is ignominious.

It Is Our Business.

If anybody can tell why we are eternally monkeying with that Samoa business, at the risk of trouble, with no benefit, we should like to hear it. If the natives want to eat each other, why specially our business?—Fremont Herald.

The above editorial paragraph from an esteemed contemporary bears all the earmarks of democracy. The democratic party has always been afraid of trouble. It has never dared to courage-

eously face a situation and deal with it.

When the question of human slavery was up for settlement it refused to listen to the cry of the oppressed. It took the position that it wasn't "our business."

When the life of the union was threatened and Abraham Lincoln called for troops to defend the flag, it was more concerned over a technical interpretation of the constitution than it was for the perpetuity of the republic and the liberty of men. It declared the war of the sixties "a failure" even as late as 1894. As a party organization it took the position that the great struggle was not "specially our business."

When the financial integrity of the nation was endangered in 1896, it surrendered unconditionally to the forces that would depreciate our currency, repudiate our obligations and make us, had they been successful, a laughing stock and a reproach in the commercial markets of the world. But what concern was that to the Bryanized democracy? Again they asked, "Why specially our business?"

When the war with Spain thrust upon us a grave responsibility to maintain law and order in the Philippine islands, this conglomerated mass of contracted confusionists lifted up its voice and said, "Why specially our business?"

It is not strange that the same inquiry is made regarding Samoa.

It is a pity that we have in this country a political organization that has never yet comprehended the greatness of American citizenship.

Fortunate it is that the great heart of the nation honors the claims of a party which has made it "our business" to wipe from the national escutcheon the stain of slavery, maintain the financial integrity of the country, and has now responded to the call of manifest destiny in making it our business to put a stop to cannibalism and cruelty in any part of the globe that comes under the sphere of American influence.

Truths of History Misstated.

The little Americans are constantly referring to the Declaration of Independence as the sheet anchor of their hopes and the basis of their opposition to the holding of the Philippines. They quote from that immortal document—precious to every American citizen—copiously and dwell upon certain phrases expressed therein as settling the whole question.

Their deductions are that we have no moral right to pursue the present policy of establishing law and order on those islands. But like many other reasoners they push their logic very much further than the real facts of the case will warrant.

It is true that Thomas Jefferson wrote that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is also true that Thomas Jefferson was a slave holder and that he did not consider the black men who worked for him either as his equals or as free.

When the American colonists decided to protest against the tyranny of the government of King George the Third, they frankly gave to the world their reasons for so doing. They marshaled a series of indisputable facts in behalf of their position that were so impregnable as to compel the respect of mankind. Can Aguinaldo have ground for declaring the causes of a rising of his followers against a government which never had oppressed them and had no intention of doing so?

These men of '99, who have called to their aid the men of '76, imply that Jefferson's declaration justifies revolt from a government which does not concede political independence to any community that demands it. It is strange that intelligent Americans at this late day in the history of the nation should contend for such a principle. It is no less than the destructive proposition of Jefferson Davis revamped. The nation gave thousands of lives and millions of treasure in a long four years' war to settle the fallacy of such a view of government.

The declaration of 1776 based the right of independence on the fact that the rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness had been denied them. They had no quarrel with the English government in itself. They took up arms as a last resort merely as a matter of self preservation. They were very careful to make a clear expression of the motives which prompted them. Read it: "When a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government."

Is there any parallel between those men and what they endured and Aguinaldo and his motives? Has the United States denied, abridged or destroyed the life, liberty or happiness of the Filipinos? In the clear light of history, will any sensible, enlightened American compare the actions of the noble, christian gentleman who as president has directed affairs at Manila, with the tyrannical stubbornness of George the Third?

The contention is so incompatible with the record of events that it is unjust to the fathers of the republic and an insult to the intelligence of the country.

The trouble is that these timid souls who shrink from meeting the burdens imposed upon us, spend their time in looking through the wrong end of the telescope.

Finlanders are coming over to the United States in great numbers at the present time owing to the order of the czar drafting them into the Russian army.

A Spanish naval writer criticizes Dewey's method of conducting a sea fight. It is true now, as it ever has been, that "a capacity for criticism argues no capacity for action."

A quarter of a century has made great changes in the relative military strength of France and Germany. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war each nation could place in the field about the same number of soldiers. Today Germany has a reserve of one million men, for military service, more than France can muster.

Referring to the mud slinging and abuse that has been heaped upon the war department and the different military and naval heroes of the recent war with Spain, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage very pertinently says: "The same thing happened during our civil conflict. People called Grant a butcher and Lincoln a buffoon and Hooker a drunken loafer. Names around which we now put garlands were then bespattered with mud."

The terrible nightmare from which Mr. Bryan suffers, of a standing army that will take away the liberties of the people, is thus disposed of by the courageous and brainy Theodore Roosevelt: "I shall not discuss the puerile suggestion that a nation of 70,000,000 of free men is in danger of losing its liberties from the existence of an army of 100,000 men, three-fourths of whom will be employed in certain foreign islands, in coast defenses and on Indian reservations. No man of good sense and stout heart can take such a proposition seriously. If we are such weaklings as the proposition implies, then we are unworthy of freedom in any event."

The mineral wealth of this country is as yet hardly dreamed of by the most sanguine. New discoveries of wealth are constantly being made in this direction. A few weeks ago, near Salisbury, North Carolina, a vein of gold and copper bearing ore was found at the Union gold mines. Careful investigation of "the find" by Engineer J. J. Newman revealed a vein half a mile long from 30 to 100 feet below the surface. The indications are that it is only a small part of the actual hidden wealth in that immediate locality. The copper has been assayed and found to be of the very best quality. Those interested claim that the copper supply at Salisbury will equal the famous Calumet and Hecla and Anaconda mines.

Stand Up For Nebraska!

The season of 1899 opens auspiciously for all kinds of business in this state. The era of depression has passed away and in its place a spirit of hopefulness and contentment with existing conditions has come about.

The farmers of Nebraska have been doing well these last two years and from poverty and distress have stepped to the front slowly but surely, until they are recognized as the class who have not only a competence, but in not infrequent instances positive wealth. These values are not only found in increasing flocks and herds, enlarged wheat holdings and longer corn cribs, but the bank books of the different financial institutions in this and other communities will show handsome deposits of cash funds, as well.

The farmers of Nebraska have made money and thousands of dollars worth of mortgages have been paid and real ownership of fertile acres has taken place in consequence.

Agriculture is everywhere the only true basis of a definite and lasting prosperity and this is especially true in a commonwealth like this. The evidence that prosperity exists is found in the larger stocks of goods that are being carried by merchants, the admitted fact that collections are better and that sales are larger than ever before. Auction sales of farm stock, implements and household goods this spring have not only been very largely attended, but what is significant, the sales made have been largely cash sales. Nothing proves that the farmers have money more than this.

These facts are naturally attracting to this state many settlers from the east and the tide of immigration is more pronounced than for some years past.

Many of these newcomers are from Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana. They are men of means and large experience and they see the opportunity of a life time to sell their high priced holding in those states and reinvest in the equally fertile but much lower priced lands this side the Missouri.

Not only farm land but city property in the different centers of population is bound to feel the effects of this influx of capital and industry.

There has never been a time when the outlook for a sure and substantial growth in values, to owners of Nebraska real estate, was as flattering as it is now.

Every department of business is sure to have enlarged prosperity because of it. If there is a good crop harvested within the borders of the state this year the next two years will see, not a boom, but a development so prosperous and phenomenal in its way that it will bring blessing and wealth to all kinds of honest industry and to all classes of honest

toilers. It is a time when every man can afford to be sanguine.

Land Commissioner MacAllister says: "There has not been a time during the past decade when the prospects were so bright for Nebraska as now. Farming has brought good returns during the last few years and men are quitting the stony lands of the east and coming out here. They are not going south now, but instead, have started west, and there is nothing that can stop them. If there is a good crop this season there will be the biggest land boom in the history of the state. Nebraska has been well advertised through the east, and now the people are coming. There will be a great many here this spring, and after harvest there will be thousands of investors."

Land Commissioner Campbell of the Burlington road, speaking of immigration, says:

"Thousands of men who came here last spring are coming back this year to buy either city property or farm lands. I feel safe in saying that before the end of six months the agricultural districts of this state will be participating in a movement that will be much akin to a real estate boom."

Testimony such as this from men who keep in close touch with the movements of the people are worth something. Nebraska is all right!

There are few commonwealths that have the prospect for such marked growth in wealth and population during the next decade as it does.

The opportunities are here, as they are offered in but few sections, and they are going to be taken advantage of by the best blood and brawn of the country.

Every man who has a chance to be a part in this onward and upward movement which is here taking place, in increasing measure, should deem himself amongst the most fortunate of living creatures on the footstool.

Stand up for Nebraska!

Notice to Land Owners.

To all whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed to view and locate a road commencing at the northeast corner of section 19, in Burnett precinct, Madison county, Nebraska, running thence north on the section line between sections 17 and 18, and terminating at the southeast corner of section 7 in township 24, range 4, west, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 30th day of May, A. D., 1899, or said road will be established without reference thereto.

E. G. HEILMAN,
County Clerk.

South Norfolk News.

From Friday's Daily.

Ira Hull has returned to visit with his parents for a short time.

Miss Bertha Willey of Neligh is visiting her sister Mrs. Warren Hurlbert.

Mrs. Linerode and daughter and Mrs. Lane are visiting friends and relatives at Boone.

The Misses Brown and Mrs. Joe Green of Verdigris visited a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Murphy.

Miss Alice Kennedy has gone to Creighton and will make her home with her sister, Mrs. Will Greene.

Mrs. Henry Dingman had a tumor taken from her nose last Wednesday. The wound is healing up nicely.

Miss Dot Thornberg of Oakdale, who has been visiting friends for the past week, will return to her home this evening.

Mr. Pender and family moved to Oakdale yesterday and Mike Stafford and family will occupy their house on South Third street.

Mr. Harrington and family are moving back again. They have made their home in Omaha for the winter but Mr. Harrington has his old position back and they will live here again.

The Kidney Complexion.

The pale, sallow, sunken-cheeked, distressed-looking people you so often meet are afflicted with "kidney complexion."

Their kidneys are turning to a purplish color. So is their complexion.

They may also have indigestion, or suffer from sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, brain trouble, nervous exhaustion and sometimes the heart acts badly. The cause is weak, unhealthy kidneys. Usually the sufferer from kidney disease does not find out what the trouble is until it is almost too late, because the first symptoms are so like mild sickness that they do not think they need a medicine or a doctor until they find themselves sick in bed.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will build up and strengthen their weak and diseased kidneys, purify their diseased, kidney-poisoned blood, clear their complexion and soon they will enjoy better health.

You can get the regular sizes at the drug store, at 50 cent and \$1, or you may first prove for yourself the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent to you absolutely free by mail. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS.

For Sale.

"Early Six Weeks," seed potatoes at Walker's Feed Store.

AN EFFECTIVE STRADDLE.

The Attorney General Gives an Opinion After a "Casual Examination."

From Monday's Daily: City Clerk Stitt received the following letter this morning from the attorney general concerning the Second ward tie controversy:

LINCOLN, April 14.—Mr. J. C. Stitt, clerk of the city of Norfolk, Norfolk, Neb.—Dear sir: Your letter of the 12th was duly received, in which you submit to me for my opinion a question resting substantially on this state of facts:

At the election recently held in your city, it was found that two candidates for the position of alderman received each the same number of votes; that the mayor after due notice had been given to the candidates, instructed you, as city clerk, to draw for the purpose of deciding the tie; and that you refused to do so on the ground that you had no legal right to make such drawing.

The official business of this office is such as to preclude me from making a careful examination of this question, but from a casual examination thereof, I am of the opinion that you are right.

There is nothing in the statute governing cities of the second class, having over 5,000 inhabitants, which authorizes such an action on your part. In fact there is nothing there which provides for such a case as the one under consideration. Nor can I find anything in any part of the statutes which does so. True, in the case of the State vs. Bowman, 45 Neb. 752, the court, through Mr. Commissioner Ryan, intimates that the statute governing county elections might be applied by analogy to elections in cities of the second class, but the court does not decide that, and I do not think that this is the law.

I repeat, however, that I have not given this matter that careful attention which I would like to give to it, but which I cannot give it owing to pressure of official business.

Very truly yours,

C. J. SMYTH,
Attorney General.

Active solicitors wanted everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, H. L. Barber, Gen. Mgr., 356 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Do you want a good farm, where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery building, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send 10 cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.



Out in Kansas

lives a happy wife. She writes: "I have used Mother's Friend before two confinements. The last time I had twins, and was in labor only a few minutes. Suffered very little." The reason why

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does expectant mothers so much good is because it is an external liniment, to be applied upon the outside, where much of the strain comes. It helps because the pores of the skin readily absorb it, and it comes into direct contact with and is absorbed by the parts involved. Morning sickness is quickly banished, and nervousness is kept completely away. The sense of dread and foreboding is not experienced, even during labor itself. Confinement is short and almost without pain. Recovery is quick and sure. Best of all, Mother's Friend benefits the unborn just as much as the expectant mother, and when the little one comes it will be strong, lusty and healthy.

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